Literature Review:

Review of literature is an early step for conducting research. It enables to avoid the duplication of research work and broadens the understanding of the research problem. Various research studies related to the present research problem “A Study of the Use of Libraries of Colleges of Education in Punjab” has been conducted in India and other countries of the world. These studies relate to the different aspects of libraries particularly college libraries, including library administration, finance, document collection, library staff, services, physical facilities, use of libraries by students, research scholars and teachers, their information seeking behavior, use pattern and user’s satisfaction with the resources and services of libraries, etc. In this chapter, a review of the selective and useful studies related to the research problem has been attempted.

Jacobson, (1991): In this paper the author was highlight on the problem to the usages of a library's resources, and there particular electronic resources, is that they are not seen as being straightforward. In contrast to an internet search engine, where a single keyword search will usually result in thousands of hits, no matter what the topic, in the library, students have to choose a particular database and be more selective in the search words they use. Moreover, database subjects often overlap, with differences in dates, journal and subjects covered, and whether the material is full-text or not. In addition, the library may have a print subscription to a certain title that is not full-text electronically, or the title may be accessible full-text through another database than the one originally searched. Therefore, not only do students have to find the relevant citations, but they also have to know how to locate the article after that. This means juggling many screens, many technologies, multi-tasking electronic jobs, and of course, knowing where to look for all this necessary information. Lastly, there is the additional confusion that more and more library databases use Web-based technologies. Because the interface is seamless there does not seem to be a visible, on the screen, difference between Web-based library resources and general Web-based resources. All of the above also assumes the student is proficient in the use of computers. It is quite clear that searching for information has become "inexorably linked to computer technology." Understanding how students navigate this maze of resources is important in helping us to develop and assess pedagogy designed to instruct our students in library usage.
Valentine (1993): In this paper studied on the undergraduates students displayed that they looked for the fastest way that would lead to satisfactory results when doing research, going for electronic information sources first. Now these students felt uncomfortable, however, asking for help in using the library and spent frustrating hours trying to find information. Currently, with the explosion of full-text resources, it would seem even easier for the student to find a full-text database and select the articles, regardless of whether they would have been the most appropriate for their research. Not all students take this route, however.

Brophy (1993): In this paper, the states users are do not often appreciate the skills required to search these sources, stating they are deceptively easy to use. The ability to find and retrieve information effectively is a transferable skill useful for future life as well as enabling the positive and successful use of the electronic resources whilst at university.

Chu, Jingli, (1994) portrays the Engineering libraries in China in the mid-1980s which have been enduring incredible physical challenges. From this study he infers that under these forces, some Engineering libraries hold up to be saved by the Government however some Engineering libraries have attempted endeavors to find new wellsprings of fund. At last he finishes up by inferring that self improvement as a method of departure from the doubts influencing Engineering libraries in advancing nations, for example China.

Smith and Necessary (1996): In a study of college students' attitudes toward technology, found that males had significantly more positive attitudes toward computers than females. Jackson et al. (2001) also found that females in general reported less favourable computer attitudes. Other literature, however, contradicts these findings.

Biddiscombe, 2001: Sharp, 2001 Information professionals must be flexible and adapt traditional skills to incorporate the requirements of technological advances. Given the current situation, whereby ICTs are being continuously updated or introduced, and traditional formats are being replaced or supplemented by digital formats (such as e-journals and e-books), it seems likely that there will continue to be a need for regular training for information professionals.

Vanbuskirk, Mary and Krym, Naomi (2003), in this paper authors revealed that, the access of electronic media is the way of future in the paper, where the efforts were
done for tracing out the history of Canada Institute of Scientific and Technical Information in resource sharing. Further the paper included present scenario faced by the libraries such as declining in budget and ever-increasing budgetary pressures faced by the information consumer. The paper has discussed the accessibility to the resources in Canadian 56 Universities offered through the consortia approach. The activities of major cooperative venture in Canada “scholar portal project at OCUL” which is funded by Ontario Innovation Infrastructure and Ontario Universities to expand the access to electronic and printed resources were also highlighted. The DSP (Depository service Program of Communications in Canada) provides access to federal government information. It provides this information through a network of more than 790 libraries in Canada and 147 institutions around the world. The program is administered by Communication Canada

Korobili, Stella, Tilikidou, Irene and Delistavrou, Antonia (2006), in this paper authors examined that, the usage of the library resources, focusing on e-resources by the members of faculty of higher educational institute in Thissaloniki, Greece. Therefore, they study conducted a census survey using a structured questionnaire. The frequency of use of resources mainly e-resources, examine the impact of demographic or situational characteristics are examined. The researcher found that the majority of faculty members use printed resources, but they also use e-resources frequently. They found that use of e-resources is higher in the school of Business Administration and Economics, among those who hold PhD degree and younger faculty members. Further they added that the use of e-resources is positively indicated by the researchers as convenience of access. The study also examined the computer anxiety rating scale which indicated that the less anxious the faculty feels about PC’s, the frequent users they become.

Kanamadi, Satish and Kumbar, B D (2006), in this paper the authors should discussed on the web-based library services expected at management institutes in Mumbai City, Maharashtra State, India. Also, in this article discovers on the availability of institute website, importance and extent of the library details hosted on the institute website. This survey reveals that the lack of interest of users in library website is because of the inadequate and static information being made available on it. The researchers found that 52 faculty members (86.67%) and 175 students (92.10%) use the Internet on a
regular basis. Only 2(9.09%) libraries have provided library rules and regulations on the website. Important details like library staff details, Current Awareness Bulletins/Selective Dissemination of Information (CAS/SDI) bulletins and OPAC is not made available on any institute. This case study also reveals about the services users expect to access through the Internet at their convenience. The researchers suggested that the introduction of web OPAC, announcements about new library resources and services, links to the websites of interest to the business and management studies are required for making the library portal more informative.

White, Pam and Twomey, Cherly (2006), in this paper studying on the interlibrary network and document supply service of National Health Service (NHS) in UK. Also, they studied a comparative analysis of the same with the service models in five countries as USA, Italy, Australia, Iceland and Canada. They identified the issues related with interlibrary network and document supply. The study shows interesting findings where the researchers mentioned that automation of library system should improve the user experience, but does not necessarily replace the need for involvement of the library services and the staff. Complementary collections are necessary for widest and most effective access to information. Access to electronic resources does not alleviate for remote document supply.

Now the past era, there are many scholars, researchers have deliberated the information seeking behavior of academic users in the area of electronic journals and article databases. Rusch-Feja, D and Siebeky (1999), in this paper both authors were agreed out research at the Max Plank Society in Germany to study about the usage and acceptance of electronic journals. Results showed that significantly high acceptance of electronic journals and an unwillingness to return to print versions. Use of Elsevier Journals was on higher side. The frequency of the use of electronic journals from four scholarly publishers was evaluated. The researchers also rated the advantages and disadvantages of electronic journals. The advantages listed as currency, ease of access, timeliness, up-to-date information, additional searching modification, etc., the disadvantages like the lack of long term access, network dependency, difficulty in reading from monitor, loss of important attributes of the paper version, lack of citation status and standards. Cochenour D and Moothart T (2003) surveyed the Colorado State
University faculty, graduate students, and administrative staffs in the spring 2001 to
determine their usage and acceptance of e-journals. Findings of the study highlight the
majority of respondent’s use e-journals at least monthly and preferred multiple access
points on the library web page and OPAC. (224) I Sasireka, S Gopalakrishnan and S
Balamurugan Almost all respondents supported adding electronic access to print journal
subscriptions. Also it discussed respondents strongly supported having access to journal
back runs older than four years. Another study by Abouserie (2006) surveyed on use of
electronic journals by Library and Information Science faculty members at the school of
Information Science at the University of Pittsburgh. The study showed a difference in
using various information sources, where the

Hence, the study found inconsistency in the many resources used according to
rank and gender. Also there was a variance satisfaction with electronic resources, where
faculty members were most satisfied with index and abstracts and full text databases and
electronic journals. The faculty members considered electronic journals highly credible,
most accurate, highly responsible and most supportive and convenient to meet their
needs. Borrego A. et al (2007) were presented their results of a survey on the use of
electronic journals by the academic staff of the universities belonging to the Consortium
of Academic Libraries of Catalonia (CBUC). The results showed that a high proportion
of teaching and research staff are aware of the collection of electronic journals and that
there is an increasing preference for the electronic to the detriment of the printed format.
The collection of electronic journals was highly valued and most users expect to increase
their use of them during the next few years. The results also confirmed the importance of
discipline and age as explanatory factors of the use of electronic journals. The preference
for the electronic format was higher among academic staff in Biomedicine, Engineering
and Exact and Natural Sciences.

Manthas Rajiv and Kaur, Amritpal (2008), In this paper authors was studied the
usages of internet services and resources in the engineering colleges of Punjab and
Haryana (India). The study used survey research method and data was collected using the
questionnaire technique with 64 80.8% response rate. A total sample of 625 teachers and
903 undergraduate was focused. Random sampling method was used for the data
collection (atleast 5) 3 teachers & 2 students from the respondent colleges.
Similarly the study by Galyani M.G and Talawar V.G. (2008) was explained about the usages of the scholar electronic journals at the Indian Institute of Science. They use the survey method was conducted through the questionnaire. The results showed a growing interest in electronic journals among the users at IISc. Electronic journals were mostly used for research needs and PDF was the most preferred format. The fact that users had free access to electronic journals at all hours from their own computers seems to be the most appealing feature.

Also, there is a huge number of research studies have been piloted on the use of electronic resources. There is analyzed on the usages of electronic resources in Shaanxi University of Science and Technology. The consists sample given by the respondents of all types of library users. They found that nearly 80 percent of respondents know about electronic resources. Also, the half respondents are used both printed and electronic resources, followed by print periodicals.

Ali (2005) In this paper author was focused on the usages of the electronic information services (EIS) between the users of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) library in Delhi, India. They collected the data from three hundred IIT library users. The results was exposing that 95 percent of users have awareness by the library.

Dadzie (2005), In this paper the author was studied the usages of the electronic resources by the students and faculty of Ashesi University, Ghana, he define that the level of usages and the type of information retrieved and the effectiveness of the library's communication tools for information research and problems faced in using electronic resources. Results indicate of respondents were used the internet to access information, and that respondents mainly accessed information in the library by browsing the shelves.

Rehman and Ramzy (2004) In this articles the both authors are studied the alertness and usages of the electronic information resources between health academics. They show that, the libraries are extensively used for research needs, preparation of lectures, and for obtaining current knowledge. Many times the main reason given for not using electronic resources.

Majid and Abazova (1999) In this paper author was explained the usages of electronic information sources relevant to computer literacy among academic staff of the
International Islamic University, Malaysia. Nearly all respondents considered themselves to have good or very good computer skills.

Now today the electronic resources are widely used in many universities. There is a direct relationship between computer literacy and use of electronic resources. Mostly academics are computer literate; however, they need to develop their searching skills.

Korobili, Stella, Tilikidou, Irene and Delistavrou, Antonia (2006) In this paper the author’s examined the usages of library resources, focusing on e-resources by the student’s, members of faculty of higher educational institute in Thissaloniki, Greece. The study conducted a census survey using a structured questionnaire. The frequency of use of resources mainly e-resources, examine the impact of demographic or situational characteristics are examined. The researcher found that the majority of faculty members use printed resources, but they also use e-resources frequently. They found that use of e-resources is higher in the school of Business Administration and Economics, among those who hold PhD degree and younger faculty members. Further they added that the use of e-resources is positively indicated by the researchers as convenience of access. The study also examined the computer anxiety rating scale which indicated that the less anxious the faculty feels about PCs, the frequent users they become.

The digital rights management is primarily organised around a core DRM model, in which the resource, the rights owner and the user are all entities of equal importance, and in which all three entities engage with the usage rights in a use event. The aim is to manage, appropriate use of a rights-protected resource within a DRM framework. Against this background, the eight chapters were developed. At the end of each chapter notes and references are provided. The book is concluded with an excellent and extensive index. Similarly the bibliography categorised according to chapter and sometimes sub-categories appearing at the back of the book can be commended (2008).

Biradar and others (2006) conducted a study on internet usage by the students and faculties in Kuvempu University. The results indicated that 42.1% students use Internet twice a week and 31.25% faculties use it every day. The majority of students as well as faculties use Internet for study/teaching purpose. The favorite place for using Internet is
library followed by commercial places. A thumping majority of respondents are satisfied with Internet sources and services. (2011)

In this part is concerned with the review of literature directly related to the present study. It is in two parts viz. review of foreign literature and review of Indian literature. A review of the literature reveals that the teachers and the students are the most frequent users of Internet. They use Internet for teaching, learning and for research purposes. This part is concerned with the review of literature directly related to the present study. It is in two parts viz. review of foreign literature and review of Indian literature. A review of the literature reveals that the teachers and the students are the most frequent users of Internet. They use Internet for teaching, learning and for research purposes.

The role of the Web, information and communication technology (ICT) in tertiary education and research is expanding and changing. This article is written from a user perspective, drawing from personal experience as a new associate lecturer in Aboriginal Studies and as a research higher degree student. It will consider the changing attitudes of academic staff to student use of the Web for undergraduate research and the valuable and expanding number of resources available. An example is used to illustrate how the Web can enhance learning and provide a valuable communication outlet for remote Aboriginal communities in Australia. The discussion will then focus on how the use of search engines in both undergraduate and postgraduate research can reveal shifts in language use. It is argued that these changes in language reflect a corresponding shift in political attitudes to Aboriginal policy, potentially making search engines a tool in the primary detection of such trends.(2007)

Shuling, W. (2006). In this paper author was barely find any facet of human life that has not been affected one way or another by the internet. Most of the internet’s impact is because of the changes it has brought about in the areas of communication and availability of information facilitating information availability and information communication are among core activities of libraries (.2008)

Aher, D W, Matsagar, M B and Wagh V G (2009)29, in this paper both authors are studied the effect of electronic resources on the libraries and their users in Nashik City. Also, they studied has targeted total 480 sample population using stratified random sampling method using questionnaire technique for data collection. They mentioned
many respondents opinion included there teachers, librarians and students from various colleges in Nashik city. The study found that percentage of students visiting the library for electronic resources such as CD’s, e-books and e-journals is ¼ of the population who visit for reading books and journals. Further the researchers mentioned that the overall opinion of the user population is that the electronic medias helps them in understanding their subjects gathering relevant information with a faster access as compared to the information in print form.

Soni (2010). The modern libraries provide the information needs of a more demanding and tech-savvy new generation user group that prefers to reside in an open, self generated online environment largely supported by web 2.0 technologies. Paper defines characteristics and application of web2.0. Provides technology overview and how to create and publish blog and enumerates major blogs and groups in library and information science in India.

Kulkarni (2010) in this article the author should discusses on the automation process of an academic library by taking Babasaheb Naik College of Engineering, Pusad (M.S.) as an example. Also, he defines on automation and elaborates the importance of automation of an academic library. Also describes the whole process undertaken in automating the library from request for proposal document to running the automated library

Perumalsamy, K. (2010), in this paper author defines, the electronic journals are used in so many institution, colleges, Universities and Higher learning Institutes. Therefore, libraries need to adopt electronics media for its collection development in a better way to fulfill the requirements of users. E- Journals being the nerve centers of the higher education and learning play a vital role in support of all activities. E-subscription is one of the emerging tool kit for libraries to survive in the present circumstances.

Arikrishnan, R. (2010) in this he paper explained about the Engineering and Technology libraries are facing many challenges due to continuous increasing the subscription of scholar journals and databases which affects the research and academic activity. Also, many academic libraries have realized the importance of electronic source of information in order to satisfy their client, and among these E-journals have definitely an impact on academic libraries.
Bhalekar (2011) in this paper defines the web 2.0 its characteristics, tools and opportunities to incorporate these tools technologies in library and information services. It focuses transformation of library services from web 2.0 to library2.o and challenges for the library and librarians in digital environment. It also seeks the fundamental constraints in implementation of library 2.0 especially in scenario.

Hambarde (G.K.) (2011), in this paper an attempt is made to depict the present picture of library automation in engineering college Libraries in Maharashtra State. In this paper it is also elaborated historical development of library Automation as well as its application. The paper highlights on present situation of ICT awareness amongst engineering college Librarians, software used by the various libraries and e-journals uses.

A survey conducted at Mumbai University affiliated engineering college libraries to find out the use of different types of ICT and its impact on the library development. The study revealed that almost all the college libraries are using the ICT and its application and bring the benefit of them in to the libraries.